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the country, which he loved with a very lofty patriotism, when he saw it going what he believed to be so radically wrong.

French Teachers.

One of the most striking phases of the peace movement is that among the teachers of France, to which Mr. Passy made reference at the Glasgow Peace Congress. At Bordeaux, in August, at the instance of Miss Bodin, a teacher of great energy and wisdom, seven hundred schoolmasters and mistresses met in conference, and adopted unanimously and enthusiastically the following resolutions:

1. That less place should henceforth be given to battle histories, children being instructed rather in the march of civilization down the ages.

2. Instead of teaching a warlike jingoism to the children, let every effort be made to inculcate respect for what is just and true, on whichever side it is found, convincing them of the absolute need of replacing barbarous and ruinous wars, which never really settle disputes, by a court of arbitration.

3. Let no pictures of scenes of carnage be fixed upon the walls of schoolrooms; but, in order to enforce the lessons, let some realistic war scenes be shown, but followed up immediately by pictures of industry and peace.

Brevities.

. . . Mr. Léon Bourgeois, the leading French delegate to the Hague Peace Conference, and now a member of the Hague Court, was received by the Czar of Russia during the latter's recent visit to France. Asked by the Czar as to the results which he expected from the Hague Conference, the distinguished Frenchman said that with patience and perseverance the expected fruits were sure to come.

. . . An editor of one of the leading Eastern dailies, in a private note written recently, declares that "College football, as 'promoted' by the college president à la mode, is largely responsible for the degradation of our rising generation's political notions and our alarming progress on the path of old Rome."

. . . "The Economic Causes of Modern Wars" is the title of an important pamphlet of twenty-seven large pages by J. Prudhommeaux, presented at the Glasgow Peace Congress. It is a study in two parts of the "Economic and Social Aspects of the International Problem" and of "Coöperation Considered as an Agent in International Pacification." The publisher is E. Nicolas, Lyons, France.

. . . *Unity* says: "The danger to the Republic lies in the low estimate of human life, in the overestimate of the value of force, in the trusting to armed power rather than to the principles of justice and the methods of peace."

. . . In his "War against the Dutch Republics," noticed under "New Books" on another page, Mr. H. J. Ogden shows by carefully compiled and not extravagant esti-

mates that the *cost* and *waste* of the South African War directly and indirectly, amounts to about seven millions of dollars per day. Seven and a half millions per week, the usual estimate, covers only the amount actually expended by the British government.

. . . Tolstoy says: "After producing Thomas Carlyle and John Ruskin, it seems inexplicable that the great English nation, in the vanguard of liberty, a beacon to all the world for freedom, should idolize such men as Chamberlain and Rhodes. That is the sad, bad side. It is war madness among the common people. That has no cure. It illustrates the Roman proverb, 'Whom Jupiter would destroy he first makes mad.'"

. . . "War and Peace in Figures" is the title in English of a most instructive and inspiring French brochure of twenty-four large pages, by Lucien Le Foyer, Secretary of the New International Union. It is a statistical study of the present armed state of Europe, and of the probable cost and destructiveness of a future war. Though full of figures, it is also full of life and vigorous statement. It is published by V. Girard, 16 rue Soufflot, Paris.

. . . Writing from Melbourne, Australia, a correspondent of the *New Age* says that the "Peace, Humanity and Arbitration Society," organized only two years ago, "has been very active during the last three months, and its influence is increasing greatly." A deputation from the Society recently visited the Premier and urged that the conscription clauses should be struck out of the Defense Bill, that the Defense Force should be solely a volunteer citizen force, that the Kanaka labor traffic should cease, and that the condition of the aborigines in the north should be thoroughly investigated. The interview has created a great impression in the Commonwealth.

. . . The official returns to the first of October show total deaths in South Africa of 17,472 officers and men. The wounded and disabled from duty carry the number up to 75,562 casualties.

. . . The Fourth Scandinavian Peace Congress, which met at Skien, Norway, was attended by forty-one delegates from Norway, thirty from Denmark, twenty-one from Sweden, and two from Finland.

. . . According to Admiral Crowinshield, the shortage of naval officers is growing alarming. He recommends that eight hundred cadets be sent at once to Annapolis, as the new vessels coming into commission will require *one thousand more officers*.

. . . General Brooke, in an appendix to his annual report, declares that the army also is short of men. The artillery corps has not men enough who are sufficiently trained in electrical engineering. The organization of a volunteer reserve, officered by electrical engineers, is recommended to meet present requirements, and the establishment of an artillery school of mines to provide for the future. War is always wanting more, *more, more*,—ships, guns, money, men, women, children, taxes, destruction!

. . . Sir Charles Skelton, formerly Mayor of Sheffield, in welcoming the American delegates to the recent Methodist Ecumenical Conference in London, severely

criticised the war in South Africa, exclaiming: "Hell is let loose in South Africa." He appealed to the visitors to go back, and by preaching and example make such wars impossible. A bit of advice not at all inappropriate; for of all the Christian support of war, if we may be pardoned the expression, the Methodists, in spite of Wesley's teaching, have furnished much more than their proportionate share.

. . . The official figures of the deaths for September in the reconcentration camps of South Africa give the number as 2,411, an increase of 533 over August. Of these, 447 were adults and 1964 were children. Thus the process of annihilating the Boer peoples goes steadily on at a frightful rate. Whichever side may be most responsible for this wickedest of modern wars, this awful destruction of women, old men and children is another proof of the utter inhumanity and appalling iniquity of war.

. . . According to the estimate of Willett and Gray, sugar statisticians of New York, if the duty, 86 per cent. *ad valorem*, were taken off Cuban sugar, the people of this country would pay eighty-five millions of dollars, or over one dollar per head, nearly six dollars per family, less for their sugar per year than they now do. Of this eighty-five millions, forty-nine millions goes to the government, and thirty-six millions to the United States "sugar men."

. . . Mr. W. T. Stead's *Review of Reviews Annual* is certain to be most interesting reading to all Americans this year. It is to be devoted to the "Americanization of the world." Mr. Stead holds that the headship of the English-speaking world passed, with the close of last century, from England to America. His forthcoming *Annual* will attempt, in a series of vivid sketches, to bring into clear relief the salient features of the altered situation, in politics, in literature, in religion and in trade, and the probable effects of the change upon the whole human family.

The Perfect Temple.

BY ASENATH CARVER COOLIDGE.

Earth's perfect Temple waits.

God is the architect and judge, both grand and just.

He would not have one living stone left out;

Nor would he force beloved ones to build it thus;

He feeleth their infirmities;

They fail and fail; He bids them try again, again.

He loveth them;

And not until they boastful grow and vain,

Doth He withhold His strong, redemptive hand,

And leave the unwrought pile to rotting suns and rain:

E'en then He pitieth them.

He sees the Temple tottering stand —

The work of stiff-necked generations done;

They sought for pardon, found it and are gone.

Will children's children place the missing stones?

Redeem the earthly father's name?

Follow and understand the Great All-Father's plan?

He gently urgeth them,

And healeth tenderly their self-wrought pain;

And fain would teach them how to make

The Temple firm and white and straight.

His mercy overshadoweth them.

He pleadeth yet again:

"Slay not, lust not, build not upon the sands."

They heed Him not; they build through blood and pain

Their gaudy, crushing Babels in all lands.

He suffereth them:

What can He more?

The winds must rave, the floods downpour;

He tempereth them,

To creatures shocked and shorn, to altars overthrown,

To temples built without the living stones

That lift and link them to God's own:

He weepeth over them.

O wretched, wretched builders!

Why this eager haste to rear more temples

Which, like these, must surely fall to waste,

No refuge give to souls in deep distress?

God's Watchman answereth:

"Ye worse than wretched nations, warring, blind!

Why build on worse than sand

Your worse than pagan temples, demon-planned?

Why build on ocean's rim your fiendish fortresses

For the prodigious blood-red sacrifice of man?

Not all the encircling seas can wash such murder-spots away.

God seeth, and shall be your judge."

Clerical Militaritis.

BY ERNEST HOWARD CROSBY.

Two aggravated cases of militaritis, if I may coin the term, among the clergy, representing two great nations and two great churches with different traditions and environments, have recently come under my observation, and I think it is in the interest of pathology to put them on record together. The first is that of the late Canon Kingsley, a well-known dignitary of the Church of England, famed for his intelligent interest in the welfare of the working classes, as well as for his historical romances. When the Crimean War broke out Dr. Kingsley was filled with the conventional patriotic spirit, and his heart overflowed into a tract entitled "Brave Words to Brave Soldiers and Sailors," which had a wide circulation at the front. Be it remembered that of all the foolish wars of the past century the Crimean War had the least ostensible motive. No one knew at the time or knows yet what it was all about. England, France, Sardinia, Turkey and Russia were drawn into a horrible struggle, marked by all the vulgar and sordid accompaniments of mismanagement, speculation and dishonesty which attend the cruelties of war, without the shadow of a reason. Here are some of the "Brave Words" which this holy contest inspired in the mind of Charles Kingsley:

"Some say as they read this: 'We have to fight and to kill; we want to be sure God's blessing is on our fighting and our killing; we have to go into battle, and we want to know that then, too, we are doing God's work, and to be sure that God is on our side.'

"Well, my brave men, *Be sure of it then!* Be sure God's blessing is as much upon you; be sure that you are doing God's work as much when you are handling a gun in your country's battles as when you are bearing frost and hunger in the trenches, and pain and weakness on a sick bed.

"For the Lord Jesus Christ is not only the *Prince of Peace*; He is the *Prince of War* too. He is the Lord of Hosts, the God of Armies; and whosoever fights in a just war against tyrants and oppressors, he is fighting on Christ's side, and Christ is fighting on his side; Christ is his Captain and his